

**A. PREGNANCY CRITERIA FOR CASH ASSISTANCE**

**Purpose:** This section addresses the pregnancy requirement for the TANF and SFA cash assistance programs.

**WAC 388-462-0010 Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF) or State Family Assistance (SFA) eligibility for pregnant women.**

- (1) If you are already receiving TANF or SFA benefits, your pregnancy will not change your eligibility or benefit level.
- (2) If you are not currently receiving TANF or SFA benefits, you may be eligible for these benefits if your pregnancy and expected date of delivery has been verified by a licensed medical practitioner.

**CLARIFYING INFORMATION**

A pregnant woman may qualify for TANF or SFA in any stage of her pregnancy. She no longer must be in her third trimester to be considered eligible for TANF or SFA.

See **PROGRAM SUMMARY** for other eligibility factors for TANF and SFA.

See **INCOME** to determine need and payment level.

See **TEEN PARENTS** for school attendance and living situation requirements for unmarried pregnant teens.

See **ASSISTANCE UNITS** for assistance unit rules for pregnant women.

**WORKER RESPONSIBILITIES**

1. Determine if the client's needs are being met by SSI (e.g., an SSI ineligible spouse) or if the client is otherwise eligible for TANF (e.g., a parent of a child on SSI or a non-parental caretaker of a TANF eligible child).
2. Verify pregnancy and expected date of delivery.

3. Inform the client of her right for post adoption cash benefit if she choose to relinquish the child for adoption.
4. Verify household composition (See **VERIFICATION**)
5. Obtain information about the father of the unborn.
  - a. The presence of the unborn's father in the home may affect income eligibility, categorical eligibility, resource eligibility, and benefit level.
    - (1) If not married to the client, determine if the father's income affects eligibility (See **INCOME**).
    - (2) If married to the client, determine (in addition to factors noted above) if community resources effect eligibility (See **RESOURCES**) and if allocated income effects eligibility and benefit level (See **INCOME**).
  - b. If the father of the unborn is absent from the home, do not complete a Division of Child Support (DCS) referral on the unborn. Document information provided by the client about the absent parent, such as his name, address and place of employment. This information can be used to:
    - (1) Provide a complete statement of the client's circumstances to help establish current eligibility;
    - (2) Ensure that the client's statements are consistent and accurate when completing subsequent case actions.
    - (3) Provide information useful to workers investigating allegations of fraud.